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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/670,112	09/24/2003	Thomas J. Wheeler	OLYM/0095	8153
7590 07/21/2005			EXAMINER	
MOSER, PATTERSON & SHERIDAN, L.L.P.			GUADALUPE, YARITZA	
Suite 1500				
3040 Post Oak Blvd.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Houston, TX 77056			2859	
		DATE MAILED: 07/21/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/670,112	WHEELER ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Yaritza Guadalupe McCall	2859			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the d	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tiry within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed rs will be considered timely. Ithe mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 Ju	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 July 2005</u> .				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☑ This action is non-final.				
·— ···	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims		·			
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,4-10,12-15,19-21,33-38 and 40</u> is 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) □ Claim(s) <u>2,4-10,12,13,33,34,38 and 40</u> is/are a 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,14,15,20,21 and 35-37</u> is/are reject 7) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>19</u> is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration. allowed. ed.				
Application Papers					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acc					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	kaminer. Note the attached Office	ACTION OF TOTHER TO-192.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
a) All b) Some * c) None of:					
1. Certified copies of the priority document					
2. Certified copies of the priority document					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prio		ed in this National Stage			
application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list		ed			
See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified doples flot reserve				
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)					
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	late Patent Application (PTO-152)			

DETAILED ACTION

The finality of the previous Office Action mailed on April 6, 2006 is hereby withdrawn in view of further consideration to the After Final Amendment filed July 5, 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (US Pub. No. 2004/0123472) in view of Chen (US 6,763,598).

In regards to claim 1, Wu discloses a laser level assembly comprising a base (1A) having a laser (10) coupled thereto; at least one attachment means (12, 72) for attaching the laser level to a surface, the attachment means being a magnet

(12), and an anchoring assembly (72); an adjustment assembly (5, 53), wherein the adjustment assembly provides a micro adjustment of at least a portion of the laser level relative to the surface an auxiliary base attachable to the base to provide leveling adjustments, and a lens (10A).

Wu does not discloses a lens assembly as stated in claim 1.

With respect to claim 1: Chen discloses a laser level device comprising a lens assembly (5) movable between at least two positions, wherein each position of the lens assembly selectively aligns and positions a different one of at least two lenses (52) with respect to the laser in order to increase the versatility of the device by providing a projected reference dot, horizontal reference line or vertical reference line as desired by the user. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the lens arrangement (10A) disclosed by Wu with a lens assembly as taught by Chen in order to increase the versatility of the device by providing a projected reference dot, horizontal reference line or vertical reference line as desired by the user.

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3. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen (US 6,763,598).

In regards to claim 14, Chen discloses a laser level assembly (1) comprising a base (4); a laser (3); and a lens assembly (5), wherein the lens assembly selectively aligns and positions one of at least two lenses with respect to the laser, and wherein the lens assembly is rotatable (See Column 2, lines 55 – 59) and comprising a rotary part (5) that spaces the at least two lenses on a plane in a circular arrangement and a detent mechanism (43, 57).

Regarding claim 15, Chen further discloses said lens assembly comprising at least three lenses (52).

Chen does not disclose the detent mechanism urging into a profile on an outside circumference of the rotary part as stated in claim 14.

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In regards to claim 14: Chen discloses a laser level assembly comprising a detent mechanism (43, 57) wherein a protrusion / ball (43) and a detent (57) are provided on the back surface of the rotary part of the lens assembly (5). Changing the location of the protrusion and detent from the location shown by Chen to a location on the profile of an outside circumference of the rotary part, absent any criticality, is only considered to be an obvious modification of Chen's device that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would be able to provide using routine experimentation since the courts have held that there is no invention in shifting the position if the operation of the device would not be thereby modified. *In re Japikse*, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950).

4. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen (US 6,763,598) in view of Claxton (US 5,394,616).

Chen discloses a rotating laser assembly as stated in paragraph 3 above.

Chen does not discloses the 45-degree level vial as stated in claim 20.

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In regards claim 20: Chen discloses a bubble level vial (2) disposed in the upper surface of the assembly. Claxton discloses a laser positioning device comprising a plurality of level vials (41, 42, 43), one of said level vials (43) being disposed at a 45 degree angle (See Figure 2) in order to function as identification means or position identifiers of the spatial orientation of the device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a bubble level vial at a 45 degree angle as taught by Claxton in the device disclosed by Chen in order to provide a fast visual indicator or identifier of the spatial orientation of the device.

5. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen (US 6,763,598) in view of Tursi (US 4,924,597).

Chen discloses a rotating laser assembly as stated in paragraph 3 above.

Chen does not discloses the belt clip as stated in claim 21.

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Regarding claim 21: Tursi further discloses a device having a belt clip (50) provided on a side wall of the housing (12), said belt clip being sized and configured to securely mount the housing to the user's belt (See Column 3, lines 44 – 46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a belt clip as taught by Tursi to the device disclosed by Chen in order to provide a transporting mechanism that securely mounts the housing to the user's belt when the device is not being used.

6. Claims 35 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (US Pub. No. 2004/0123472) in view of Gingras (US 6,253,670).

Wu discloses a laser level assembly comprising a base (1A) having a laser (10) coupled thereto; at least one attachment means (12, 72) for attaching the laser level to a surface, the attachment means being a magnet (12), and an anchoring assembly (72); an adjustment assembly (5, 53), wherein the adjustment assembly provides a micro adjustment of at least a portion of the laser level relative to the surface an auxiliary base attachable to the base to provide leveling adjustments, and a lens (10A).

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Wu does not discloses the suction assembly as stated in claim 35.

With regards to the suction assembly: Gingras discloses an apparatus comprising a base (52) removably fixed to the apparatus and comprising a suction assembly (54) and a lever (56) operable to ensure fixation of the suction cup (54) to the surface. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the attachment means disclosed by Wu with a suction assembly and lever as taught by Gingras since these are well known fasteners that are alternatively used to secure hold a structure to a surface.

In regards to claim 35, the method for projecting a reference line on an object comprising the steps of contacting a suction assembly of a laser level to a surface; rotating a lever of the suction assembly to raise a portion of a pad/suction cup thereby creating a suction between the pad/suction cup ad the surface; and projecting a laser on the object to display the reference line would be achieved by the regular operation of the device disclosed by Wu and Gingras.

Regarding claim 37, the method including the step of rotating an adjustment handle (53 of Wu) to provide micro adjustments of the laser level relative to the surface will be achieved by the regular operation of the device disclosed by Wu and Gingras.

7. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (US Pub. No. 2004/0123472) in view of Gingras (US 6,253,670), as applied to claims 35 and 37 above, and further in view of Chen (US 6,763,598).

Wu and Gingras disclose an apparatus as stated in paragraph 6 above.

Wu and Gingras does not disclose the rotary part as stated in claim 36.

With respect to the rotary part: Chen discloses a laser level assembly (1) comprising a base (4); a laser (3); and a lens assembly (5), wherein the lens assembly selectively aligns and positions one of at least two lenses with respect to the laser, and wherein the lens assembly is rotatable (See Column 2, lines 55 – 59) and comprising a rotary part (5) that spaces the at least two lenses on a plane in a

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circular arrangement and a detent mechanism (43, 57) in order to increase the versatility of the device by providing a projected reference dot, horizontal reference line or vertical reference line as desired by the user. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the lens arrangement (10A) disclosed by Wu and Gingras with a lens assembly as taught by Chen in order to increase the versatility of the device by providing a projected reference dot, horizontal reference line or vertical reference line as desired by the user.

Regarding claim 36, the method further comprising the step of rotating a rotary part to select a lens will be performed by the regular operation of the device disclosed by Wu, Gingras and Chen.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 2, 4 - 10, 12 - 13, 19, 33 - 34, 38 and 40 are allowed.

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Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, 4-10, 12-15, 19-21,

33 – 38 and 40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of

rejection.

The Examiner recognizes that Applicant's submission of the After Final Amendment was in response to the allowable subject matter indicated in the previous Office Action. In view of the new grounds of rejection, if the Applicant wishes to rejoin the finally rejected claims, he may do so in response to this Office Action.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yaritza Guadalupe McCall whose telephone number is (571)272 -2244. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 5:30 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Diego F.F. Gutierrez can be reached on (571) 272-2245.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 703-872-9306.

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contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YGM July 20, 2005 Yaritza Guadalupe-McCall

Patent Examiner
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